TARLE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

Lord Derby's Ministers Re-elected. MORE ARRESTS IN FRANCE. COBIRTH DESTROYED BY AN EARTHQUAKE.

CONSOLS 961 w961.

The Royal mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone. which sailed from Liverpool at about noon on the och March, arrived here on Saturday morning. The screw steamship City of Baltimore, from New-Bork, arrived out at Liverpoel at 3 a. m. on the 5th inst.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Prem Cur Own Correspondent. LONDON, Friday, March 5, 1858. Lerd Palmerston's organs can hardly conceal their disappointment at the liberal tone of Lord Derby's colleagues in their speeches and addresses to the electors of the respective places where they present themselves for reclection. Sir Fitzroy Kelly. De Atterney-General, speaks of a comprehensive Reform, broader than ever imagined by Lord Palmerston; Sir John Pakington is anxious about sesuring the advantages of national education to the lower classes; and Lord Stanley, in his remarkable speech to the electors of King's Lynn, reviewed the principal topics of English policy, viz: the reconstruction of the Indian Empire, the French Alliance, and Parliamentary Reform, in a masterly speech, far superior to the Whig platitudes and Palmerstonian vaporings of the last Adminis-tration. This speech is a noble effort of eloquence, displaying the broad views and honest convictions of the young statesman, appealing to the highest principles of morality, not to the passions and pre-indices of the multitude. In speaking of the im-pertance of the French alliance, he casts his glance on the future, and foresees that within the next fifty years America and Russia will be numerically the most powerful empires upon the globe. Of both these empires he speaks with no jealousy—he speaks of them both with respect, of America with sincere admiration and sympathy; but still he admits that, as society is constituted, independent nations will have different interests, and, looking upon England under such circumstances, he sees that a position of inferiority is never satisfactory and not always ment the very focus and center of civilization "throughout the world-is to hold its own, is to hold in another generation the place which it occupies in "the present—it must be by a cordial and friendly "union among its leading Powers." Speaking next about the late irritation between the two nations, after paying a high tribute to the victims of po-stical conflict, and giving honor to courage, self-sacrifice and misfortune, since in self-sacri-See conscience is honored, he plainly states that the Ministry has no intention to proceed with Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy bill, unless events should prove that English law cannot reach foreigners conspiring to murder in a foreign country. But even in such a case the bill would be framed.

Point of view.

It is evident from this speech that Lord Derby is watching the action pending against Mr. Bernard secused of having transmitted the explosive shells to Belgium, and bought the chemical ingredients of the fulminating powder for Orsini. The case excites, of course, the greatest interest in England, and eminent lawyers have been retained both for the Government and for the defendant. Not less important is a second trial looming in the future. diste Ledru-Rollin's leadership and have forme chat ledru-Rollin's leadership and have formed a club of refugees under the title of the "Revolutionary Commonalty," found it expedient to rush into notoriety at the present moment, and to publish a pamphlet justifying any attempt on the life of Napoleon. These gentlemen are the ame who, a few years ago, became obnoxious to the English public because they thought it indecent in the Queen to receive Napoleon and Preservic in a femally way. Their chilect is to Eugenie in a friendly way. Their object is to ereate scandal, and to embitter the animosity between the English public and Emperor Napoleon They are evidently courting a trial, which cannot fail to be very inopportune to the English Government. It is an extremely delicate affair, since it involves the question of the freedom of the press, but I do not think that the trial could rouse English sympathy for Messrs. Pyat and Taillandier, whose injudicious publication is openly condemned by all the leading refugees. The question of the Couestion of English honor and indequestion—a question of English honor and inde-pendence—and therefore all the exiles have stu-ciously kept aloof from the meetings and public emonstrations against the obnexious measure.

Oraini's trial made a deep impression in Paris:

not with a view of pleasing a foreign though

friendly Power, but exclusively from an English

he manly behavior was generally admired; but Jules Favre, his counsel, failed to take all the ad-Tantages of his position and to make one of those great speeches which are political acts. Even Napoleon seems to have been struck with Orsini's courage, and had a letter of the conspirator's inserted in the Moniters, which implaces Napoleon serted in the Moniteur, which implores Napoleon set for mercy to himself, but for justice to Italy and for sympathy with Italian independence. This publication is eminently anti-Austrian, and confirms the rumors that the Emperor, well aware of his personal dangers from Italian patriots, intends to do something for the oppressed peninsula. Others do something for the oppressed peninsula. Others again believe that Napoleon intends to spare Or-aini's life; but all these speculations are formed at haphazard, since Napoleon is so taciturn that even his Ministers are unable to form an opinion about

The news from the Continent is without any peculiar interest. The Bosnian insurgents have been defeated by the Turks, and an expedition against Montenegro is preparing in Albanian Scutari. A gang of Turkish robbers had murdered an American eman, Mr. Steinbeck, and committed dreading strages on his family at Jaffa, in Syria. The trial of the English engineers at Naples is still going on, and a Congress of Italian Delegates of the Moderate party holds its sittings here in London, passing resolutions for the federation, liberty and constitutional organization of the country. The Regency question in Prussis is soon to be decided. The batchers' monopoly at Paris has been abolished. The Emperor of Austria has authorized a railway hean of £20,000,000, founded exclusively on the bettery principle. These are the most important topics discussed by the Continental press. We may add that official information has been received

of a successful Chinese attack upon the outposts of the Russian setttlements on the Amoor. A. P. C. GREAT BRITAIN.

The members of Parliament who had accepted office under Lord Derby were being reclected to their sents, and generally without opposition. In their addresses to their constituents they throw but little light upon

the Ministerial pregramme.

The Parliamentary Committee pointed to investigate the charge of bribers again at the charge of bribers again at the charge of bribers again at the charge of science, and connection with the affairs of an Ameer of Science, and concluded their labors, and agreed to report to the House of Commons resolutions amounting to an ac-

quittal.

The partisons of the Constitutional party in Italy

and been holding a Conference from day to day in The partisans of the Constitutional party in Italy and been holding a Conference from day to day in London, for the purpose of bringing more prominently before the public the present position of Italy, and to sudcavor to revive the agitation for a national league of a contral power, all was resolved to prepare an address to the various Powers of Europe setting forth the claims of Italy to have her wants considered.

The Daily News says a London Committee had been formed for the purpose of organizing a Constitutional epposition throughout the country to any attempt which might be made to alter the laws in regard to compiracy.

a "Great Exhibition" for 1861 is spoken of and

and superintend an Exhibition of 1861 or any other year, and also to define the exact-character which such Exhibition should assume.

The years Prince Albert is pursuing naval studies, with a view, it is said, of passing his examination forthwith and entering the service as a naval exset.

Heavy gaies and considerable falls of show had been experienced in Fernand condition and been experienced in England, causing much delay in the mail-packet service and on the various lines of

Pr. Livingstone and his companions in the African Exploring Expedition were on heard the steamer Pearl, in the River Mersey, whence they were ex-pected to sail for Africa on the day the Arabia left.

FRANCE.

Frem Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, March 4, 1858. The trial of Orsini and his three accomplises, which was just begun at my last date, was concluded on the evening of the following day by a verdiet of guilty against all the accused. Extenuating circumstance-the chief of which really was his readiness to testify against his fellows-were found in favor of Gomez, who is condemned to hard labor for life. The others are condemned to the deata penalty of parricide, which differs from the ordinary death penalty by some foelish old and rather eruel ceremonies, such as walking barefoot to the scaf-

fold with a white shirt over the dress. Although hardly any new important fact bearing on the guilt of the parties directly engaged in the affair of the 14th of January, or throwing light on the extent of the plot outside of their action, was brought out on the trial, yet the full report of its proceedings was read here with greedy interest, as fast as published. Here it has the two-fold quality of a "murder trial" and an important political document. In this latter respect, presenting the history of the affair with the eloquent commentaries of counsel for the prosecution and the defense, it is considered by many as the complement to all Government arguments in favor of the recent measures eroment arguments in favor of the recent measures of public safety. It was, perhaps, with this view of its effect that, while all but the two legal journals were forbidden to report the trial, Government permitted the report published by them, and immediately reproduced in the other papers of the city, to be what it is—unusually long and full. The prejudiced persons who listened to the proceedings testify to its impartiality. The trial itself was also conducted with impartiality; that is, the forms and method observed were the same as are in use in all French criminal trials. Whether the French criminal law is better or worse than that of England and America is a question on which pretty much all Frenchmen will take sides against pretty much all Englishmen and Americans. What is to be kept in mind here is, that however bard it may seem to us for the prisoner at the bar to be asked to testify sgainst himself by the pre-siding Judge, who acts in some sort as prosecuting attorney, it is what the French criminal Judge always does in exercise of his duty, according to French law. In this respect the four Italians were treated neither more nor less harshly than any one who has been tried for murder in France in the last fifty years. If I insist upon this fact, it is cause it is a fact so constantly overlooked by foreigners in their judgments upon a case like the one we are speaking of. Louis Napoleon has faults enough of his own, without need of our charging upon him as such the peculiarities of French law.

And while we are thankful, let us also be careful, that we are more just than he toward political oppo

After what your readers already know, it is un after what your readers are any know, it is unnecessary to go through in course with the history
of the last dangerous attempt upon the Emperor's
life. The chief interest of the trial gathers about
Orsini, the master spirit of the plot. Think what
we may of the folly or wickedness of his purpose,
we can hardly prevent in ourselves a certain admistrate for the man. We admire holdness coolness ration for the man. We admire boldness, coolness of nerve, strength of will, in Satan, Louis Napoleon, the members of the Boston tea party, in good and bad alike. They are qualities of the higher sort, and command respect. The command is moral, and so the respect is legitimate.

Orsini came from England to France by way

Brussels, bearing the name and passport of Thomas Allsop, and lived a month in Paris, openly as any other gentleman, without attracting the suspicious eye of a policeman. At Brussels he bought a horse, which was brought on to Paris in the same train by which was brought on to Paris in the same train by which he came. The man who took charge of the horse brought all the bombs but one, which had been previously forwarded to Brussels from England, freely showing them at the frontier custom-flouse, and believing them to be what he had been told they were, parts of a newly-invented gas ap paratus. The custom-house officers looked at them in this false gas light, and charged no duties. Or sini brought the fulminating powder in his carpet-bag from England, wetting it from time to time to bag from England, wetting it from time to time to prevent risks of explosion. He afterward dried the powder before the fire in his room. Rue Montholon, holding a watch in one hand and a thermometer in the other, as he overlooked the drying process. Here was a man to keep the log-book of Edgar Poe's fishing enack going down the Maelstron. It was not till the day of the 14th that he told his confederates they must act that night. Pierri, an inferior man to himself in that night. Pierri, an inferior man to himself in morals and intellect, but superior to the other submorals and intellect, but superior to the other sub-ordinates, and most espable of seconding him, was arrested a few minutes before the time of action. As he was led off by policeman Hebert he met Orsini and exchanged a glance of recognition, the latter not suspecting that his companion was an officer. Orsini denies that he threw a bomb him-self. Of the two which he carried to the opera house, one was found in the Rue Rossini, where he held it down on his way to a druggist in Rue Laditte aid it down on his way to a druggist in Rue Lantte to get the wound dressed which he received from the first explosion; the man who presently after picked up the bomb enveloped in dark cloth was on the point of dropping it again on the pavement! The other bomb Orsini persists to the end in asserting that he gave to an Italian, a confederate, who threw it and has since escaped out of the country. He does not offer, nor has investigation furnished, any collateral proof in support of this assertion

which is in itself improbable.

At the first of the preliminary examinations be fore the Juge d'Instruction, Orsini refused to testify Provoked afterward by the incriminating avowal of the others, especially of Gomez and of Rudio, he confessed his own guilt and their full complicity. Still later, he wrote a letter to the Procureur-General (prosecuting attorney), desiring to withdraw all that part of his testimony which incriminated others than himself. So far as he sione was con-cerned, he withdrew nothing. This last position he cerned, he withdrew horning. This ast position he held on the final trial in open Court, steadily refusing to answer any of Judge Delangle's questions which impliested his accomplices, but not seeking o disguise his part in the affair—excepting always he actual throwing of a bomb. The proof furnished by their own avowals and by other witnesses was sufficient to substantiate the charges brought

against the prisoners. The presecution, however, went further than this. and looked into the antecedents of the accused. It must be confessed that these antecedents in the case of Pierri, Rudio and Gemez, showed them to be any thing but spotless gentlemen. Orsini, too, was charged with by-gone robberies, exactions, imprisonment, legal condemnations, and promise-break-ing. But it is evident that these antecedents, both active and passive, were all of a political nature, exactly as similar antecedents, generally on a larger scale, make part of the political history of Louis Napoleon. The great complaint of Orsin new in his condemned cell is that his pressing of men and money for the public service, when he neted as sgent of the Roman Republic, should have been branded as vulgar robberies. There is no proof that a penny's profit ever came from them to his pocket.

The prosecuting attorney Chaix d'Est Ange's speech to the jury was channed and clie. Hat the

speech to the jury was eloquent and able. He is the Choate of the Paris bar, and before his recent ele vation to his present office of Government Prosecu tor was the anchor of hope to all accused scoundre's The case of the prisoners was, however, too hope the case of the prisoners, was, however, too hope-lessly clear to the jury to be much affected by law-yer's talk, as Chaix d'Est Ange very well knew. The Daily Neer is informed that a special meeting of the Council of the Society of Arts has been sammoned for the final consideration of the openion whether the Bosiety thall of the american in resolution to direct specials. It must not be

forgotten," he says, "that mese barbarone plots are formed not in France but in England, under the sive to our customs, our principles and our instincts "sivet our customs, our principles and our instincts,
"but of which we should not speak slightingly; first,
"because we know them imperfectly, and secondly,
"because, after all, they are the laws of a great peo"pie." In the act d'accusation, a decument presenting the whole case, read at the opening of a criminal trial and drawn up by the prosecuting attorney,
he inserts another similarly indulgent allusion to that
English right of asylum against which French Colonels and others have lately raised such nonsensical
cries: "A band of foreign massassus, coming lastly

neis and others have lately raised such uonsensical cries: "A band of foreign assissim, coming lastly "from England, whose generous hospitality is made "use of for execrable purposes.

Jules Pavie, the eminent Republican lawyer, undertook the defense of Orsini. His speech, brief and nobly eloquent, was not wasted in a vain attempt to disculpate his about from the charge of tempt to disculpate his client from the charge of assassination, nor to excuse his crime. "My sym-"bel," he said, "has never been the executioner's "ax nor the poignard. I am of those who detect violence and brute force when they are not in the service of justice. I do not believe that a nation is regenerated by blood. If it ever gives itself up to despotism, it is not the steel of the assassin wich will break its chain. Governments perish by their own faults: and God, who counts their hours in the secrets of his eternal wisdom, knows how to prepare for those who neglect his eternal laws, unforeseen catastrophes far more terrible than the explosion of a deadly machine devised by "conspirators." Or sin's life, then, is justly forfeit; he does not seek to save it; but there is something better than life that lasts beyond life, reputation; and this he will save, by showing that Orsini, maddened ard misled by a deep sense of his country's wrongs into inexcusable crime, was yet impelled by unselfish parasotism, was led on by an ardent "aspiration for "independence, which is the dream of all noble

'souls." But more effective to his object, the pres ervation of future honor and respect to Orsini's ervation of luture honor and respect to Orsidi's character, than his own eloquence, is a letter written by Orsini to the Emperor from prison, and now read in open court by permission of the Emperor. As you will be likely to publish this dignified and nobly patriotic letter from the scaffold to the throne, I wi make no extracts. Some have wondered that Na poleon should have granted Favre's request to read it publicly. His Majesty might well have sus-pected that he was not the possessor of the only copy, and probably helds with Jean Jacques that "it is a trait of very simple and yet very adreit policy to make a merit of tolerating what we cannot

'prevent." There has been a floating rumor that the Imperial clemency would be extended to some of the con-demned. It lacks probability as well as authority. In answer to the usual question of the Judge, ad-dressed to the prisoners, whether they had anything to say before condemnation was pronounced, Gomez said, "No." Rudio commended himself to the mercy of the Court. Pierri and Orsini severally replied, "I have nothing to say." The execution of the three last is expected to take place soon, probably to-morrow morning.
Generals Changarnier and Bedeau, who have

been in exile since 1852, have received unqualified permission to return to France. Lamoricière, you will remember, was let back some months ago.

Political arrests continue to be made in Paris and the departments. Some bombish-locking instruments have been seized in or near Marseilles, and

ments have been serzed in or near Marsenes, and are said to have come by way of Italy. The wicked and foolish, though rather brilliant, performance of Felix Pyat and others in praise of assassins and assassination is most satisfactory to the Government here and its supporters. If the

madmen in London who sign it were in the pay of Louis Napoleon they could not do him better ser-vice. It would hardly be matter of surprise if a translation of this insane address were to be lished in the Moniteur. The Constitutionnel extracts from it with ready comments, delighted at having so easy a text to preach from against Socialism, Red (and consequently all other) Republicanism, and so on against all opposition to the actual powers. While some, with pained but sincere conviction, see in the publication of such wild doctrine by men once holding place in the liberal ranks the best justification of the policy of arbitrary re-pression, other some, to whom it is held up as a scarecrow, willingly run cowering for protection under firm and regulated imperial despotism from the dangers of a reign of undefined terror. A few more affairs of the Rue Lepelletier, and a few more bymns in its praise sung by exiled Republicans, are all that is wanted to secure France and Continents all that is wanted to secure France and Continenta Europe generally from any uprising of freedom for a generation. And what sort of lessons in self-government is the model Republic teaching by ex-ample to the peoples of Europe? We are fast ceas-ing, I fear, to excite the fear of the rulers. What with New-York weekly murders, and Congress fights, and Kansas abominations, and justified filli-bustering, and revival of slave-trading, we are get-ting to be held up as a warning rather than an exam-ple. The President of the United States puts on to be held up as a warning rather than an exam-The President of the United States puts on ple. The President of the United States puts on the cast-off clothes of the Czar of all the Russius. At least so his conduct looks, "judging of it from

"To THE EDITOR—Ser. I have just read in your second edition the following telegraphic dispatch:
The Moniteur announces that Generals Changarnier and Bedeau are authorized to return to France." Amid the blessings of peace France, justly proud of the glory of her incomparable army, which I have so many reasons to love, has no eccasion for the services of one of her most devected soldiers: she will therefore approve of his waiting to enjoy the ineffable happiness it seeing her again until she shall be in the presents of these protections the dispits and setty of appiness it seeing her again until she shall be in the essession of laws protecting the dignity and safety of inbabitants. I pray you to insert this letter in your next num-

"I pray you to insert this many thanks the assur-ber, and to accept with many thanks the assur-"CHANGARNIES."

The Paris correspondent of The London Times is informed that Admiral Rigauit de Genouilly proposes that after the war in China is concluded, in place of sending an expedition to Cochin China, an establishment shall be formed in the kingdom of Corea, situated between China and Japan.

The same authority says that the Minister of Marine has decided that the French naval squadren stationed off the Banks of Newfoundland is to be composed this year of three steamships of war in place of two as formerly.

herly.

Letters from the departments continue to report' the arrest of a considerable number of persons. The arrests are said to be made in consequence of discoveries recently made of a conspiracy having extensive

aminications.
Mr. Rarey, the American horse-tamer, was astonish-Mr. Karey, the American corse tamer, was astonishing the Parisians by exhibitions of his powers over the horse. A commission, appointed by the Emperor to examine into the matter, is said to have resolved upon a very favorable report.

The Journal des Debats publishes an account of the

capture of Canton, which gives all the glory to France, and says the English had nothing to do but to occupy, the positions won by the French troops! The Bourse was dull on the 5th and the three # cents

had been fixed for the execution of the the Emperor was exerting houself in their behalf.

The Bank of France returns about to be published,
were expected to show a gain in specie of about
£1,000,000. endenned conspirators. A rumor was current that

PRUSSIA.

It is stated that the faculties of the King declined daily. A renewal of the powers confided to the Prince of Prussia was expected to extend to six instead of three meeths, as hitherto.

DENMARK

Letters from Copenhagen report that the Ministerial Letters from Copenhages report that the Ministerisl crisis had terminated, by the three Ministers having withdrawn their resignations, and by the Cabinet having come to an understanding on the course to be adopted by it in the dispute with the Germanic Diet.

HANOVER.

The Hamburg correspondent of The London Post, writing in regard to the attitude of the United States in the matter of the Stade Duties on the Eibe, says that the United States Conesi at Hamburg was mading preliminary airangements with a view to the about on efficiency airangement of the duties on the expuring of the commercial treaty with Hamburg in June post. The steamer Emmonia, which was to have left speake and but and the commercial treaty with Ranover in June peat.

The steamer Emmonia, which was to have left speake and butter, there is being 70 New Crongton and on the control of the peaker and peaker.

Hamburg for New-York on the let of March, was de-

TURKEY.

It was removed at Constantonopie that the negotia-tions between England and Turkey in relation to the occupation of the lale of Perim had closed by an ac-septance of indemnity by the Ottoman Government. A fire at Constantinopie had burnt 30 houses. The paince of the Governor of Adrianopie had also been destroyed by fire.

destroyed by fire.

A violent earthquake had laid Corneth in ruits, killing thirty persons. The sheeks continued with

LATEST.-It is officially denied that the Octomse Government has accepted an indemnity for the secupation of Perim by the British.

AUSTRALIA.

The intelligence from Sydney is to the 13th of January and from Melbourne to the 16th.

Ships bearing upward of 120,000 ounces of gold had sailed for England during the latter part of December and the commencement of January.

The total shipments of gold for the year 1857 amounted to 2,757,047 ounces.

amounted to 2,757,047 ounces.

The harvest was progressing favorably and promised to be most abundant.

Large stocks of imports continued to depress the

Melbourne market. Exchange on England was at par.

The banks had raised their rates of discount to an

worse of one per cent.

Wool was dull and tending dewnward.

Nicholas Riordan had failed for £300,000, with sects of £133,000.

Dennistonn & Co. of Melbourne would be ablel to

meet all demands.

Tallow had declined £1 to £2 per ton.

The Parliament of New-South Wales was dissolved on the 19th of December, and preparations for a new

on the 13th of December, and preparations for a se-election were in progress.

An Education bill had been read a second time in the Assembly of Victoria by a vote of 33 to 11. One of its provisions renders the instruction of children compulsory.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Disraeli, as lender of the Ministerial part of the House of Commons, has issued a circular to the coastrative members, soliciting their attendance on the 12th. It is understood that there will also be a strong muster of Laberals on the occasion. Mr. John Bright, M. P., has addressed a letter to Mr. John Cowen of Newcastle-on-Tyne, in reference to the late Ministerial crisis. Mr. Bright says:

"I congratulate you on the downfall of a Ministry, the very worst that I have known. The Ministry which has succeded may be deemed a transition Ministry, to be followed by one more entitled to the confidence of the great Laberal party in the country, a party which includes a vast majority of the nation."

In reference to the question of a great Exhibition for 1861, The Times believes it expresses the general feeling of the public when it says that a sufficient time has not yet elapsed, and will not in the year 1861 have chapsed, for any renewal of this great effort. The elapsed, for any renewal of this great effort. elapsed, for any renewal of this great effort. Pair Times makes some comments on a passage in the election speech of Sir John Pakington, in which he claimed support for the new Government on the ground that the Opposition did not seek the overthrow of the late Cabinet, but could not resist Mr. Milner Gibson's amendment simply because it approach the truth

throw of the late Cabinet, but could not resist Mr.
Milner Gibeon's amendment simply because it approved the truth.

The Times, however, asks was not that truth as
true on the Sth of February, when affirmed by Mr.
Kinglake, as on the 19th, when affirmed by Mr. Milner
Gibson, and yet that proposition the Opposition denied on the first day, and affirmed on the second.

A dispatch from Madrid dated yesterday, states
that Espartero has resigned his rank as Senator.

Sir John Pakington has selected Albert Murray,
esq., of the Queen's Treasury, to be his Private Secretary at the Admiralty.

The death at Rome of Lord Clifford, is amonneed.
His second son is the Roman Catholio Bishop of

His second son is the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lord Nass, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in his elec-

Lord Naas, Chief Secretary for Ireland, in his election speech at Cockermouth, said that in Ireland there was much to be changed, much that needed reform there was considerable skill required to prevent partyspirit taking the place of sound and solid judgment, and there was sample opportunity for any one wishing to do so, to serve his country well.

Yesterday's Moniteur contains an Imperial decree granting a silver medal of honor of the first class to James Devle, master of a pilot-boat, and Robert Byrne, master of a fishing-smack, of Kingston, Ireland, for saving the lives of three sailors of the crew of the French merchant ship France and Brazil.

LATEST NEWS.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

[Br Tellgraph from London to Liverpool.]

From The Times City Article.

London, Friday Evening, March 5.—This has been settling day with the Consol market. The fluctuations have not been important. The general tendency is still toward chilliness, owing to the total absence of any symptoms of revival on the Paris Bourse.

There was a decided increase in the applications for discount at the Bank, although the supply was apparently in the open market, and the rate in the Stock Exchange was only 2 per cent. In the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rates upon Hamburg and Paris were slightly higher; Amsterdam was about the same as at last post.

The Paris Presse regards the resignation of Lofn Stratford de Redeliffe as a positive cause of the amelioration in the relations between the two countries. A Paris correspondent informs the readers of the Russian journal Le Nord, that Lord Stratford de Redeliffe applied to Lord Malmesbury for the post of Embassador at Paris, but met with a refusal.

The Paris correspondent of The London News, writing last night, says the appeal of Orsini, Pierri, and de Rudio is fixed to come on before the Court of Cassation on Tuesday next. It is said that there are really serious points to be argued. If it should turn out that there were any fatal irregularities in the conduct of the trial the only consequence would be that the prisoners would have to be tried over again. Such a result, however, is most improbable.

Lord Howden has been appointed a Knight Grand Coss of the Bath, and Percy William Boyle, esq., late Minister in Mexico, to be Companion of the Order. The mail steamer Pers, at Southampton, has brought 67 passengers, but none of the lady refugees from Lucknow have arrived. There were on board the widow and daughter of Brigadier Wilson and several officers wounded at Cawapore and Lucknow.

ABINET MINISTERS ELECTED TO PARLIA-Sir John Pakington, the new First Lord of the Ad-

miralty for Droitwich.

Mr. Inglis, the new Lord Advocate for Scotland, for The Right Hon, Col. Cecil Forester, Comptroller of

the House for Wenlock, (Salop.)
Mr. Henry Whitmore, one of the Lords of the Treasurv. for Bridgnorth.
11. M. Cairns, esq., appointed Solicitor General for England, has been elected for Beifast, Ireland.

NAPOLEON'S APOLOGY TO ENGLAND.

NAPOLEON'S APOLOGY TO ENGLAND.

The London Advertiser learns from "undoubted authority that, notwithstanding the fact of the opology of Louis Napoleon for the menaces and insolence of his colonels having been studiously kept out of the Moniteur and all the French papers, the thing has coved out, and less caused the deepest indignation—if not something worse—in the army. "This circumstance," it is added, "in conjunction with the disaffection toward the Imperial Government which is so "wide spread among the population of France, is producing very great uneasiness among the inhabitants of Paris."

The Madrid Espana complains of the measures rela-tive to passports just adopted by the French Govern-

ment.

Nearly all the Committees of the Sardinian Chambers, while admitting the necessity and principles of the bill on conspiring against foreign sovereigns, propose to introduce amendments which will seriously nodify it.
[By Electric Telegraph to Manchester.]
Consols closed after official hours on the 5th inst. at

261 cf61. Railways fist.
French funds were done in Paris on the 5th inst. at 69f, 40c., with little business.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

iess than for a period of 20 years.

At Manchester, manufacturers were firm in their demands, and business was consequently restricted. A further edvaced in Yanas is reported.

BREALSTOFF—Mesors. Richardson, Eponce & Co.

24] Western 20/66/23] Philadelphin and Bultimore 25/68/25] Olic via the North 24/ 6/25/. Wheat - Reds rather firmer at 6/4

PRODUCE.—Ashes firm and dearer; sales of both Pots and Pearls at 33/9435. Sugar on the spot firm at full rates, but to arrive prices are rather lower. Codies quiet but steady. Rote—A decided in prevennent in the demand, and lower descriptions rather higher. Ten continues very dual. Rosin firm; sales of common at 4/54-60, and into at 18, 9418. Baltimore Bark selling at 3/9. Philadelphia in/6. Clis quiet and steady. Spirits Turpeatine (2):453.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The market continues very quiet and steady. Spirits very quiet and save but the Bank of Engiand had made no alteration in its rates. Notice was issued by the Bank that alvances would be made on Government Securities during the shutting of the transfer books, till left April, at 5 & cent.

In the Stock Exchange icons were obtained at 2 & cent.
The commercial payments falling due on the 14th of the month were generally well used.

Connois had ductoated somewhat, and closed quietly at 26/85 to money, and 30/4 be; for account.

The Lendon Times publishee in City Article a statement of American mercannile ranualies in 1857, as formined by the Lendon prepresentative of the American Commercial Agency of Messrs Taypan & McKillopp. The statement shows 6/02/ full were, including 741 total out fraudulent, and estimates the size was to be a 2.24-600,000. PRODUCE.-Ashes firm and dearer; sales of both

rea, including 741 total of fraudulent, and estimates the aggre-ate one at 2.54,000,000. The Beak of England returns for the week ending with the 3d f March, show a slight failing off in the bullion—2.5,395—for the text time since the shate ment of the panic. Measer, Barring Bruthers say money is abundant at 22,23 49 ent. Bar silver selling at 5.12 Mexican dulars nominal at 5.04;

means. Baring Brothers say money is abundant at 2,263 \$\phi\$ rent. Bar silver selling at 5 [1] Mexican dulars nominal at 5 [9]. Eagles 76, 34.

The City Article of The London Tieses reports a decided increase in the applications for money at the Bank of England on the 3th, sithough the supply was apparently abundant.

The Dudy News reports a dull and easy feeling on the Stock Exchange, and a decline during (Friday) of about \$\psi\$ cent in Coxecle.

AMERICAN SECURITIES .- Messrs. D. Bell, Son &

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., report as follows:

"The market for American Securities during the past week has been very quiet, and quotations are without change."

I. S. Since, 1867-8. 101 utild

I. S. Since, 1867-8. 101 utild

I. S. Since, 1867-8. 101 utild

I. S. Since, 1868. 103 utild

I. S. Since, 1868. 103 utild

Kentucky Since, Bonds, 1868-72. 91 utild

Kentucky Since, Bonds, 1868-72. 91 utild

Markethasetts Fives, St. Bonds, 101 utild

Ohio 6 D cent Sock, 1866. 93 utild

Markethasetts Fives, St. Bonds, 101 utild

Ohio 6 D cent Sock, 1866. 93 utild

Fennsylvania Fives, 1868. 93 utild

Fennsylvania Fives, 1860. 93 utild

Tennesce Since, Bonds, 1866. 93 utild

Virginia Since, Bonds, 1866. 93 utild

Virginia Bonds, Fives, 1868. 93 utild

Bonds, Fives, 1868. 93 utild

Bonds, Fives, 1868. 93 utild

Hinnia Central Since, 1860 (Freelands) 10 utild

Hinnia Central Sweens, 1870. 10 utild

Michigan Central Shares

Michigan Central Shares

Michigan Central Shares, ont convertible, 1833, 33 utild

New York Central Shares, convertible, 1833, 33 utild

Son Section Stares, convertible, 1833, 33 utild

Son Section Stares, convertible, 1834, 34 utild

Son Section Stares, convertible, 1834,

Michigan Central States, not convertible, 1833, 23 @ 85
New York Central States, convertible 1884, 33 @ 35
New York Central States, convertible 1884, 36 @ 52
New York and Erie Sevens, 3d Morrgage, 1883, 77 & 78
New York and Erie Sevens, onevertible, 1862, 80 @ 46
New York and Erie States, convertible, 1862, 80 @ 46
New York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875, 60 @ 65
New York and Erie Sinking Fund, 1875, 60 @ 65
New York and Erie Sinking Funds Shares, 27 @ 25
Panama Sevens, 1st Mortgage, not conv., 1865, 90 @ 92
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1830, 83 @ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1830, 83 @ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1830, 83 @ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1830, 83 @ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1850, 60 @ 92
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1850, 60 @ 92
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Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1850, 83 @ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1850, 83 @ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1850, 83 @ 90
Pennsylvania Central 6s, 1st Mortgage, 1850, 1855,

HANDE MARKETS—FOR the wock chaing marks as inclusive—Corres active and rather higher; soles of the wook 20,000 bales; New-Orleans tree ordinairs, 1947; stock 81,000 bales; New-Orleans tree ordinairs, 1947; stock 81,000 bales, Barkatevru's—Nothing doing. Assure signify advanced bales, and the construction of the control of the control

BREADSTUFF unchanged; little doing. No alteration in Provisions. Corros, the stock is freely offered, and the advance of the week has been entirely lost; the market closing far at the quotations per Canada; probable sales of 4,000@ 5,000 bales.

Raying Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per trabia.!

London, Friday, March 5, 1834—5 p. m.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets are steady, but without much activity. Owing to a continuance of easterly winds, arrivals are very small. Money is abundant at 2,402 49 cent.

Consolts closs at \$6,40.86 for money, \$2,42.29 for account. Bar Shuwer it. Markets mobilities of a scenario. Bar Shuwer it. Markets mobilities of a scenario. Bar Shuwer it. Markets mobilities of a scenario. Bar Shuwer it. Markets applies to the second product of the second prod

Exchange was only 2 per cent. In the foreign exchanges, this afternoon, the rates upon Hamburg and Paris were slightly higher; Amsterdam was about the same as at lest post.

THE VERY LATEST.

[By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.]

London, March 6, 1838.

The Paris Presse regards the resignation of Lordinarion in the relations between the two countries. A Paris correspondent informs the readers of the Russian journal Le Nord, that Lord Stratford de Redeliffe and about 1 higher; Bombay commands 34; Calcutta of applied to Lord Malmesbury for the poet of Embassador at Paris, but met with a refusal.

The Paris correspondent of The London News, writing last night, says the appeal of Orsini, Pierri, and de Rudio is fixed to come on before the Court of Cassation on Tuesday next. It is said that there are really serious points to be argued. If it should turn out that there were any fatal irregularities in the conduct of the trial the only consequence would be that the prisoners would have to be tried over again. Such a result, however, is most improbable.

Kucha Casad.

Rate in midding to the white Rus 1 to 22 d 10; and midding and good midding and good midding and good midding and good in the real type of two lower for midding and good in the result of \$2.00 to 10 for the Russian July 10, 215. \$4 to 10 lower for midding and good in the sale were disposed of, prices irregular, but which went from \$2.15 of 20.00 for Common \$12.17, 00 El 19, 5 to 10 for one midding and good in the result of \$2.00 to 10 for one more \$2.15 of the Condination of Lord Malmesbury for the poet of the Russian July 10, 215. \$4 to 10 for one midding and good in the result of \$2.00 for Condination of the Russian July 10, 215. \$4 to 10 for Condination of the Russian July 10, 215. \$4 to 10 for Condination of the Russian July 10, 215. \$4 to 10 for Condination of the Russian July 10, 215. \$4 to 10 for Condination of the Russian July 10, 215. \$4 to 10 for Condination of the Russian July 10, 215. \$4 to 10 for Condination of the Russian July 10, 215. \$

St. Kitts, 17 for Antigua, and 181 for Barbadoos.
Rt w. dell. About 199 punsheous Demerars have been taken at 2 3 for good.
Rt s in more demand at 3d 3d5d advance. The sales for the week comprise 12 600 bags Bengal at 5, 695 for low middling to good middling white, and 9 6 for good bold white, 7,500 bags Ballium and Moorghy at 7,45 d 7,8, 3,400 bags Rangoon the bulk was withdrawn, and a small portion pepied realized 5,8. There is some largelity for footings, 6,000 bags Rangoon the bulk was withdrawn, and a small portion pepied realized 5,8. There is some largelity for footing cargoon.

Salt-traren has improved 2 373, but closes quiet. The leaker reach about 3,000 bags Brogal, at 50,3 for 174 % cent, 33, for 125 11 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 36 for 5,04; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 36 for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 36 for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 36 for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 36 for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 37 to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 37 to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 37 to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 37 to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent, 37 to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ do \$\frac{1}{2

The Tra market continues extremely dull, we quote common Cangou I of a The Tra market continues extremely dull, we quote common Cangou I of a The Transmiss — Rough; 500 bbls. to arrive, have been sold at 10 d. Spairle dull and 2 u.3 lower.

The English is quiet, without change in prices. Foreign dull; Straits 120, Banca 122;

American Securities remain in limited demand at about former prices. Illinois Central Radioad Shares lower, and difficult of the

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular. Richardson, Spence & Co's Circular.

IVERFOOL FRICES CUERNY OF AMERICAN PRODUCE, Per drabia.

Per drabia.

Liverfood, March 5, 1852.

The arrivals this week consist of 5,432 blash. Wheat, 16,216 blash. Wheat from Frame; 180 yrs. Com from the States; 180 ayrs. Wheat from Frame; 180 yrs. Com from the Mediterranean. The wind has alightly wered from the Esst, and we may look for sile getting up.

Farmers' deliveries of Wheat for the wear ending last Saturday were S. 431 qm, at Spainet 192,303 qm, at Sord in the carriesponding week of last years spained logged at Sord in the carriesponding week of last years wifeless. At Tuesday's market the business done in Wheat was exceeding; limited, at barry last Friday's raise. Four of all kinds, except choice St. Louis from New Orleans, unsalable, and prices semisals. Indian Corn net much inquired for, but in absence of stocks held for full stee.

set much inquired for, but in absence of stocks held for full rates.

At 16 day's market the attendance of buyers was small. At the opening, one or two parcels Oary Red Wire an ever taken on speculation at 6 1 9 70 B, but there was very lattle consumptive inquiry and the sake made were continued to the mercel rotall at previous prices. White Wheat neglected. From a of the medium grades, continues measable, and nominal in value. Some parcels of Western have been placed at 21 to 27, and daholes St. Louis New-Orleans at 28, 9 bit. Indian Cons. in better request, and dd. of 1, 9 quarter deaver. We quote—Wintar, Red. 8 to 8 2 for Western, White, 7, 10 7 6 g. 70 fb. Frous -Philadelphia and Ballimers 22 6 to 29, earth Ohio, its Norm, 22 to 25; vis New Orleans, 28, for choice St. Louis, Western 20 6 to 29, etc.

Hear very slow. Headers common anxionage sell, while deal ers will not purchase begond their immediate result wants. rs will not purchase begond their immediate result wants.

Fork regisered.

Baces is still in very fimited demand, and sales we on the
servet retail scans. Home course and Irial are cheap and

Current continues to meet a retail sale at lute rates. Land-There is rather more doing but prices are maintened. Tallow, with a rwall float and moderate demand, has an range here about of gut in London, size, the market necessary

other higher, the quotations for P. V. C. being 2079 spot, ma

ther higher, the quotaliens for r.

prilto June.

Reals—Commen firmer at 4,494 is en the spot and to arrive.

Reals—Commen firmer at 4,494 is en the spot and to arrive.

Reals—Commen firmer at 4,494 is en the spot and to arrive.

Reals—Commen firmer at 10,494 is en the spot and to the spot arrive.

City vs. Skr.D—The severe weather we now have has price stopped the demand, and jibe only sales during the weather stopped the demand, and the quantity expected by other sales must lead to a further decline in prices. At another to dry then not lead to a further decline in prices. At another to dry the arrow of the first the firmer arrive is an obtid.

Covros—The free purchases of the Trade, until sheat a weak covros—The recedence them pretty independent of the market box are, have rendered them pretty independent of the market box are, have rendered them pretty independent to the market box are.

ONE OF THE POOLE MURDERERS SHOP

PAUDEEN ON HIS DEATH-BED.

Between the hours of 3 and 4 o'clock Saturday morning, a renconter took place at the low dance-her of Butt Allen, No. 23 Howard street, between Parish McLaughlin alias " Paudeen " or Paugene, and Dure! alias Daddy Cunningham, in which the former was shot through the body by a pistol in the hands of the latter, causing injuries that will in all probability cause his death. The circumstances attending the bloods affair are as follows, as near as can at present be seen tained:

About midnight, Cunningham, in company with tes or three friends, went into the dance-house in question for the purpose of having a cotillion with some of the low women who frequented the establishment. It a little time thereafter, Paudeen came in and met Cutningham, but no conversation passed between them at that time. Toward 3 o'clock, the dance having broken up, the parties in question met in the bancom, when Paudeen commenced abusing John Morrissey, who was then absent. Cunningham being a particular friend of Morrissey, undertook to defend him, when Paudeen became enraged at the interference and mule toward Cunningham as if he would take hold of him. It is stated by several who were present that Panders did take hold of Cunningham and shake him for his interference, while others say that he only took hold of his coat collar. . Curningham told his assistant to take his hands off of him, and threatened him with violence if he did not desist. "I cannot fight with you ex-claimed Cunningham, "but if you don't let go of me I

will do you harm." This threat on the part of Cunningham had the effect of quieting Paudeen, for he instantly released his held and asked Cunningham to take a drink. The latter, however, refused to accede to the request, and this raised the ire of Paudeen, for he threatened to sing Cunningham's face on the following day if he met him Cunningham, in reply to the threat, said he would not allow Paudeen to slap his face if he could at all prevent it. Paudeen felt confident that he would b perform the operation, and offered to make a bet of

twenty-five cents on the result of the attempt. At this juncture Cunningham got behind the bar, when Patdeen reached over his arm and grasped the former by the coat collar, apparently with the intention of palling him over the counter. Cunningham became sarged at the conduct of Paudeen, and asked him to let go is hold three successive times, or he would kill him. But Paudeen paid no attention to the threat of Caming ham, and kept on pulling and dragging him overthe counter, until the latter, exasperated beyond means, drew forth a pistol and discharged its contents into the

body of his antagonist.
Cunningham very quietly walked out of the place, and, proceeding to the Fifth Precinct Station, said that he had shot Paudeen, and gave himself into the custody of Sergeant Truez. In a little time thereafer. Officer Waters of the Fourteenth Precinct, on whom beat the affair occurred, appeared at the Station-House and claimed Cunningham as his priscoer, where upon the ruffian was handed over to his custody.

as soon as possible, and placed under the care of Dr. Dubois. Efforts were made to find the ball, but the proved unavailing. The bullet entered the eternum little to the left side, and has probably lodged in the lung. The wounded man appeared to suffer intense agony,

Paudeen was conveyed to the New-York Hospital

and failed rapidly during Saturday and yesterday. Dr. Dubois was of opinion yesterday that Paudees could not survive the injury.

During Saturday and yesterday some two hundred or more of the friends of Paudeen—among whom were Johnny Lyng, Dan Linn, Lewis Baker, Jim Tune

and Harvey Young-called at the Hospital to see his, but only a few of his most intimate friends were se Some of his friends present endeavored to count him by eaying that there was yet a chance of his recovery; but Paudeen refused to listen to all such assolation, saying he would be a dead man before testyfour hours. "It's no use trying to deceive me," is

exclaimed, "I feel that I have got to die. I will be "dead before to-morrow."

The friends of Pandeen denounce the act of Con ningham as mean and cowardly, and claim that he was not justified in making use of a deadly weapen; that no blow was struck by Paudeen, and that the more fact of his pulling Cunningham by the cost collar was not a sufficient excuse for the new of the pistol on the part of the latter. The "Fancy" are greatly excited about the matter, and since the occurrence it the subject of constant conversation. They express considerable feeling in regard to the affair, and an

loud in their denunciations of Cunningham.

The Morrissey crowd, on the other hand, were set behind-hand in their regrets at the incarceration Cunningham, and flocked to the Station-House, where the prisoner was confined for the purpose of someting him. They seem satisfied that the case was one justifiable homicide, and think that the public at inf should feel grateful to Cunningham for his attempt W rid the community of so dangerous a character as No Laughlin alias Paudeen.

HISTORY OF PAUDEEN

The character of Pauceen is well known in this city. His active participation in the murder of Bill Pools, concert with Lewis Baker, Jim Turner, John Morrisey, and others, is still as fresh in the minds of our citizens as though it occurred yesterday. McLaughia sits Pandeen was born at Cohoes Falls, on the Hades River, near Lansingburg, the prevailing opinion that he is a native of Ireland being an error. At an early age he came to the city, and was known as a "cally thief" on the Five Points, and from the time of his manhood has been well known to the police as a setious "shoulder hitter." He was a terrible mes to encounter in a fight, and would not stop at any meets o would or maim his antagonist. To fully show the octorious character of Paudeen, we subjoin a memoradum of several of his acts of ruffianism.

Some years ago Paudeen became embroised is \$ quarrel with Mike Murray, (now Alderman of the Fire Ward, when he was deprived of the larger half of his nose, disfiguring him for life.

During the years 1853, '54, '55 and '56 Pandess was the terror of the Eighth Ward, and was chief mover is all primary and general elections where there will either money or honor to be gained. In 1855 he per-petrated a cowardly assault upon Mayne Lascraft, & citizen of the Eigth Ward, breaking the jawboss of the latter and otherwise disfiguring his face. For this offense Paudeen subsequently suffered one year's con-

finement in the Penitentiary at Blackwell's laised. About the time of the assault on Mr. Learns, Pardeen became a deadly enemy of Bill Poole, and on many occasions tried to coar the latter isto a fight for the purpose of maining him. He was then associated with the Morrissey gang, and among his daily companions were Johnny Lyng, Jim Turner, Harvey Young, Levis Baker and others of lesser stripe. The headquarter of this party was in the saloon corner of Broadway and

Canal street. Paudeen was next engaged in the commission cowardly assault upon a bar-keeper in Bill Poole's saloce, corner Broadway and Howard street. In company with an associate he went into the place with the apparent intention of taking a dripk, but in realty to ight with Pool. The latter being absent Panders de-

ermined to wreak his vergeance upon an inoffeners